किया है ताकि स्वदेशी तथा विदेशी दोनों प्रकार के पर्यटकों के लिए आवास की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि की जा सके ।

पर्यटक आवास के लिए अतिरिक्त उपयुक्त कमरों वाले मकानों के मालिकों को इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत सूचीबद्ध किया जाएगा ताकि विदेशी तथा स्वदेशी पर्यटकों को सत्ता, स्वास्थ्यकर और साधारण आवास उपलब्ध कराया जा सके ।

चार क्षेत्रीय समितियों का गठन किया गया है जिनमें केन्द्र व राज्य के पर्यटन विभागों, यात्रा व्यवसाय तथा जिला प्रशासन के प्रतिनिधियों को रखा गया है और ये समितियां मानदण्ड टैरिफ एवं दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार, जिनमें उपयुक्तता, गम्य मार्ग, उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली सुविधाएं, आदि जैसी बातें शामिल हैं, पेइंग गैस्ट के लिए आवास का पंजीकरण करने के लिए सक्षम है। कुछेक राज्य सरकारों को भी इस व्यवस्था में सम्मिलित किया गया है जिनकी ऐसी ही स्कीमें हैं ।

इस आवास की उपलब्धता का व्यापक प्रचार किया जाएगा ।

Government's failure to contain price rise

*96. SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:
SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have failed to arrest the rising trend in the prices of essential commodities, even after the completion of one year of its rule;

(b) if so, what were the prices of the essential commodities at the time the present Government came into power and what are the prices after the completion of one year of its rule;

(c) what is the breakup of the wholesale and the consumer price index during the last eight months, month-wise indicating the sector-wise breakup; and

(d) what are the reasons for the failure of Government in this field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a), (b) and (d) The price situation of essential commodities at the time of assumption of office and after completion of one year by the Government is given at Statement (*See* below).

The first year of the Government in office was a difficult year characterised as it was by the rapercussions of the Gulf war, general recession in the economy, sluggish growth of agricultural production and balance of payments crunch which together put a continuous pressure on prices. To bring price situation under control, the Government initiated a number of steps for macro-economic stabilisation during the year. These measures helped to arrest the inflationary spiral in the economy, particularly in essential commodities and a downturn in prices was set in from September 1991. The rate of inflation which was 12.1 per cent when the government assumed office and which peaked at 16.7 per cent in August, 1991 declined to 13.6 per cent at the end of March 1992 and to 11.4 per cent on June 20, 1992.

The annual rates of inflation in food articles and food products, which include most of the essential commodities, have been brought down to 16.6 per cent and 10.9 per cent respectively from 17.4 per cent and 13.6 per cent a year ago. The prices of many essential commodities such as gram, masur, onions, fruits (mangoes, oranges), eggs, condiments & spices (black pepper, dry ginger betelnuts and garlic), tea, coffee groundnut oil, khandsari, gur, kerosene, etc. have decreased during the last one year. High rate of inflation is still persisting in some essential commodities such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, atta, soft coke etc. on account of demand and supply imbalances, increase in administered prices, including procurement/issue prices of these commodities. The rate of inflation in respect of most of the essential commodities is

lower than last year which is a clear indication that the Government policies on combating inflation have started yielding results.

(c) The breakup of wholesale and consumer price index during the last eight months in respect of major commodity groups is given below at tables 1 and 2:

Table 1

Wholesale Price Indices—month wise and sector wise, during the last eight months.

(Base : 1991—92=100

Month	All Commodities	Primary Articles	Fuel, Power Light and Lubricants	Manufactured Products
Nov., 1991	212·4	226·3	199·7	206·7
Dec., 1991	213·2	227·5	202·2	207.2
Jan., 1992	215·3	229·1	209·6	208.5
Feb., 1992	216·4	229·3	209·6	210.3
March., 1992	217·7	227·0	213·5	213·2
April, 1992	217·9 (P)	229·0 (P)	213·5 (P)	212.4 (P)
May, 1992	219·7 (P)	230.6 (P)	214·0 (P)	214.5 (P)
June, 1992	221·8 (P)	231·6 (P)	214·1 (P)	217·7 (P)

P—Provisional.

Table 2

Movement in CPI (IW)

(Base : 1982—100)

Year	Month (Weight %)	General (100.00)	Food (57.00)	Fuel & Light (6.28)
1	2	3	4	5
1991	Sep.	221	234	202
	Oct.	223	236	202
	Nov.	225	240	203
	Dec.	225	239	204
	Jan.	228	242	207
1992	Feb.	229	241	212
	Mar.	229	241	212
	Apr.	231	243	214
	May	234	N.A.	N.A.

Statement

Wholesale Price indices of essential Commodities at the time of assumption of office and afte completion oj one year in office by the Government.

(Base : 1981-82=100)

S. No.	Commodity	WPI on 22-6-91	WPI on 20-6-92(P)
1	All commodities	199.2	221.8
2	Food Articles	229.7	267. 9
3	Foodgrains	193.6	244.5
4	Cereals	185.5	242.3
5	Rice	195.2	249.0
6	Wheat	173.9	219.9
7	Pulses	244.3	258.5
8	Fruits & Vegetables	255.8	274.9
9	Milk	233.2	252.
10	Eggs, Fish and Meat	219.2	245.
11	Condiments & spices	380.1	488.9
12	Tea	306.7	303.0
13	Sugar	147.4	173.
14	Gur	177.0	171.3
15	Rape & Mustard oil	211.3	213.3
16	Groundnut oil	262.2	[illegible]
17	Hydrogenated Vanaspati	271.5	275.7
18	Salt	187.3	206.9
19	Kerosene	161.4	146.7
20	Long cloth/sheeting	155.0	169.2
21	Dhoties, sarees & voils	173.2	194.2
22	Washing Soap (household laundry)	167.9	193.3
23	Safty matches	134.4	140.2

P : Provisional.